

AL-QĀNŪN FI'L-ṬIBB

AL-SHAikh AL-RA'īs ABŪ 'ALĪ AL-ḤUSAIN
BIN 'ABDULLĀH BIN SĪNĀ

BOOK II

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE CRITICAL ARABIC TEXT



DEPTT. OF ISLAMIC STUDIES
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FOREWORD

Abū 'Alī Al-Ḥusain Ibn 'Abd Allah Ibn Sīnā, known to the West as Avicenna, was born at Bukhara in A.D. 980, and died at Hamadan in A.D. 1037. From his childhood, he gave promise of outstanding achievements. At the early age of eighteen, Ibn Sina's reputation as an outstanding physician culminated in his appointment as the court physician to the Samanid Prince Nuḥ Ibn Maṣṣūr. Consequent of the overthrow of the Samanid rulers, Ibn Sina wandered through Persia and braved hazards to continue his unquenchable quest of knowledge and power. The first period of his travails was ended by Prince Shams al-Dawla of Hamadan when he appointed Ibn Sina as his court physician. It is here that he wrote his monumental work *Al-Qānūn fi'l-ṭibb*, or the 'Canon of Medicine'.

In Ibn Sina's days, knowledge did not recognize any barriers. He considered all sciences as his domain. His was a very powerful intellect and an encyclopaedic mind. Although his genius produced outstanding works in prose on different subjects, he was no stranger to poetry which also marginally claimed his creative attention. His poetic talent may be substantiated by citing the example of his medical treatise *al-urjūza fi'l-ṭibb*. The versatile genius of Ibn Sina mastered and transcended astronomy, physics, chemistry, medicine, mathematics, natural-sciences, logic and Qur'anic exegesis. After making lasting contributions to all these, he turned to the art of peace and war: he assisted his patrons not only in civil administration but also in military campaigns, during one of which he died of colic and exhaustion. He combined with his creative pursuits, administrative responsibility and love for good things of life. Judged by the most exacting standards, he is a towering figure as a scientist and philosopher and a prolific writer.

Ibn Sina acquired great distinction in science, medicine and philosophy. His contributions to these disciplines won recognition and admiration not only in the Middle-East but also in Europe. Apart from science, medicine and philosophy, his works include religious tracts and stories with a mystical significance. He shaped philosophy into a powerful force that gradually penetrated Islamic theology and mysticism and Persian poetry and gave them universality and theoretical depth. He evolved an original system based on Aristotle's philosophy which he made more systematic and coherent. Expanding on

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Total number of simple drugs beginning with the following letters:

<i>Alphabets</i>	<i>No. of Drugs</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>Alif</i>	73	39
<i>Bā</i>	59	84
<i>Tā</i>	18	120
<i>Thā</i>	7	133
<i>Jīm</i>	32	136
<i>Ḥā</i>	58	154
<i>Khā</i>	37	181
<i>Dāl</i>	26	203
<i>Dhāl</i>	4	219
<i>Rā</i>	25	221
<i>Zā</i>	29	232
<i>Sīn</i>	53	252
<i>Shīn</i>	32	281
<i>Ṣād</i>	12	296
<i>Ḍād</i>	7	302
<i>Ṭā</i>	32	304
<i>Ẓā</i>	2	316
<i>‘Ain</i>	33	316
<i>Ghain</i>	10	334
<i>Fā</i>	33	340
<i>Qāf</i>	53	356
<i>Kāf</i>	42	379
<i>Lām</i>	23	403
<i>Mīm</i>	46	423
<i>Nūn</i>	26	449
<i>Wāw</i>	8	459
<i>Hā</i>	11	464
<i>Yā</i>	5	469

Total number of these drugs are 796 (Seven hundred ninty six only)